(b) whether it is also a fact that Nursery teachers even with B.Ed. degree are not being promoted as Trained Graduate Teachers and if so, what are the reasons for discrimination against them; and

(c) by when these teachers are likely to be promoted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) No assistant Teacher without the degree of Bachelor of Education has been promoted as Trained Graduate Teacher (TGT) in schools under the administrative control of New Delhi Municipal Council.

(b) and (c) As per Recruitment Rules for the posts of Trained Graduate Teacher (TGT), Assistant Teachers possessing the degree of Bachelor of Education with five years service in the grade are eligible for promotion as Trained Graduate Teachers (TGT). Nursery Teachers possessing the degree of Bachelor of Education are not eligible for promotion as Trained Graduate Teachers. They are eligible for promotion as Head Mistress (Nursery) only on seniority-cum-fitness basis.

Custodial deaths

3637. SHRI SHAHID SIDDIQUI:
SHRIMATI SAVITA SHARDA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of increasing deaths in police custody, if so, how many cases were reported during the last 3 years; the State-wise details thereof;

(b) what action has been taken against the guilty police officers and what steps have taken to discourage such incidents in future;

(c) whether Government have any plan to change the image of police and make them more responsible to society; if so the details thereof; if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether there is a plan to amend the police code of conduct, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) There has been a decline in the number of deaths in police custody during the last three years as per the reports received by the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) from the State Governments/Union Territories. A statement showing the number of deaths in police custody reported to the NHRC during the last three years *i.e.* 2002-2003 to 2004-2005 is enclosed as Statement. (*See* below)

(b) The Commission has recommended disciplinary action, including prosecution as well as compensation against the errant police officers involved in custodial deaths wherever their guilt has been established after enquiry.

The Chairperson and Members of the NHRC during their visits to the States/Union Territories, always emphasize upon state functionaries the need to minimize the occurrence of custodial deaths. Besides, the Commission from time to time, while disposing of cases of custodial deaths, makes appropriate recommendations to the State authorities to prevent recurrence of such custodial deaths.

(c) and (d) Government of India had constituted a number of Commissions/Committees on Police Reforms in the past, including the National Police Commission and the Padmanabhaiah Committee on Police Reforms, to make recommendations about different aspects of policing including changing the image of police and make them more responsible to society. Majority of the recommendations are required to be implemented by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and these have, therefore, been sent to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for taking necessary action. Training on human rights and gender sensitization etc. have also been included in the training curriculum for policemen. In so far as code of conduct for the policemen is concerned, the Central Government has issued guidelines to all the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations from time to time bringing out important aspects which the police should bear in mind while dealing with the public. These include observance of law, using methods of persuasion, advise and warning before application of force, to be courteous and well mannered particularly while dealing with women and to avoid committing abuse of their authority etc.

Statement

Custodial deaths reported to NHRC from State Governments/UTs during the years 2002-2003 *to* 2004-2005

State	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005
Andhra Pradesh	10	10	13
Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	—
Assam	15	6	4
Bihar	4	9	3
Goa	—	—	—
Gujarat	17	20	15
Haryana	6	2	2
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—
Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—
Karnataka	16	4	9
Kerala	4	4	6
Madhya Pradesh	1	3	2
Maharashtra	26	32	23
Manipur	—	—	—
Meghalaya	3	3	2
Mizoram	—	—	—
Nagaland	—	—	—
Orissa	1	1	3
Punjab	9	7	6
Rajasthan	6	5	—
Sikkim	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu	17	12	9
Tripura	1	—	1
Uttar Pradesh	16	18	7
West Bengal	16	13	11
A&N Islands	—	—	—
Chandigarh	—	—	1
D&N Haveli	—	—	—
Daman & Diu	—	—	—
Delhi	2	3	5
Lakshadweep	—	—	—
Pondicherry	1	1	1
Chhattisgarh	3	2	5
Jharkhand	6	3	5
Uttaranchal	1	2	3
TOTAL CASES:	183	162	136